Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1803. No. 775.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 14.

Sales by Auction.

SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Negro Cottons,	India Cottons, &c
Worsted and other Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

June 8.

For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND

Near the town of Alexandria, adjoining the lands of Charles Alexander and Benjamin Dulany, containing about one hundred and ten acres, being a moiety of a tract called Pearson's tract: Upon this Land are some handsome and commanding prospects of the town and country. It will be sold altogether, or in lots of ten or twenty acres each, as may suit purchasers. The sale will commence upon the land on the *thirteenth day of July next.* Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, at sixty days, with good endorsers, will be received in payment.

JOHN WEST,
LUD. LEE.

June 7. ddf

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

Randolph Mott

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends, and the public generally, he still continues to keep tavern in that noted house, corner of King & Royal streets, sign of the SPREAD EAGLE. He returns his thanks to his friends for their custom, and flatters himself from his attention to merit a continuance of their favors, as he is determined to use every exertion to please.

May 7. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

Thirteen Hundred lbs. dry, well cured

Venison Hams,

A few hundred sweet Oranges of an excellent flavor, fresh Lemons,
A few bls. new Pork and Herrings, very good.

Also—Seed Potatoes of an excellent quality by the barrel or bushel.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Apples and fresh Prunes.

Thos. Simms.

April 22. d

HARDWARE, &c.

BY the United States, the subscriber has received an extensive assortment.

Also,

A variety of Tools, Looking Glasses, &c. manufactured in this country.

PHILIP WANTON.

5th mo. 9th d

Molasses, Almonds, &c.

Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses of a very superior quality,
Twenty frails fresh Almonds,
A quantity of loaf and lump Sugar in hhds. & bls.
Ten tierces fresh Rice, received per brig Celia, from N. York, and for sale by J. and T. VOWELL.

They have on hand,

24 hhds. St. Kitts Rum, 2d and 3d proof,
100 bls. Pork,
40 do. brown Sugar,
Muscatel and bloom Raisins,
50 tons Plaister,
A few quarter casks
London particular Madeira Wine.

May 25. eo2w

For Sale,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Burr Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,
Ship Stuff,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

5th Mo. 20. d

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

SPRING GOODS,

In the William and John from London.

They expect an additional assortment by the ship United States from Liverpool.

May 5. d

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has received per the William and John, from London, and the United States, from Liverpool,

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which are now offered for Sale, at his Store in King-Street, upon terms agreeable to the purchasers.

May 11. d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Brigantine

REBECCA,

HENRY M'CLINTOCK *Master;*

Burthen 146 tons, or fifteen hundred barrels. She is in complete repair, and will be ready in a few days to take in a cargo. A freight to the West Indies would be preferred.

Also, for Sale.——Forty thousand white pine lumber, and three thousand Hhd. Hoops. For terms apply to

Wm. YEATON.

June 13. d

For BOSTON,

The SCHOONER

PRESIDENT,

William V. Lynch, Master;

To sail in all next week.

For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, at Merchants' wharf, or to

HENRY K. MAY & Co.

Who have landing and for sale, from said schooner,

130 tons Plaister of Paris.

June 11. d

For NEW-YORK;

The fast sailing SCHOONER

FRIENDSHIP,

A regular trader.

John Quandrill, Master.

Will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board at Messrs. Lawrason & Smoot's Wharf, or to PHILIP CARE.

Union Street.

Who has for Sale,

A quantity of coarse and fine SALT; Shad and Herrings, in barrels; Rum and Sugar in barrels; Gun Powder, &c. Ginger in kegs, &c.

June 10. d

For BOSTON,

(To sail early next week.)

The copper bottom fast sailing

Brig Harmony,

ROBERT B. HALL, master. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, please apply on board—or to

JOHN G. LADD.

50 Tons Plaister Paris,
10 Hogsheads Molasses,
Landing and for sale from said brig.

June 3. d

FOR RENT,

(Possession may be had immediately)

The subscribers' brick Warehouse and dwelling House, situated on Prince Street, with or without the adjoining Warehouses.

Further description is unnecessary.—— Those who are inclined, can view the premises and know the terms.

WM. HODGSON.

June 10. d

For Sale,

100 Barrels of Prime Pork,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
A quantity of coarse Liverpool and Cadiz Salt,
Nova Scotia & English Grindstones.

Also.——A few packages of superfine Cloths and Cassimeres by the package, or piece, on very low terms, and 6 cases felt Hats. Wm. HODGSON.

June 10. d

JAMES WILSON

Has received by the ship William and John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

SPRING GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale immediately at his warehouse.

Also—Brown Stout in casks of 6 doz. each.

May 5. d

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust to the subscriber, will be exposed on the premises, upon the 11th day of July next,

A piece of Ground lying upon the south side of Duke street, and west side of Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, extending with Duke street thirty two feet six Inches, and with Fairfax street thirty two feet six inches, upon this ground is erected a three story brick house. The terms of sale are one third of the purchase money upon the sale, another third in three month, and the remainder in six months; the two last payments to be secured by a trust upon the property, if required, or in such other as will be most satisfactory to the persons now interested in the property.

JAMES KEITH, *Trustee.*

June 14. d f

☞ *Turn the Corner.*

The subscriber has at his store in Union street, a parcel of excellent

Pine Apples,

which he will sell single or by the hundred, as low as they were sold on board the vessel that brought them here.

Also—Oranges, Limes, Lemons, lemon juice, raisins, figs, shelbarks, cocoa nuts, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Likewise—1000 lbs. superior Rhode Island Cheese, and a parcel of very fine Bacon.

ABEL WILLIS.

June 14. d

SPRING GOODS.

R. T. HOOE and Co.

Have received a general assortment of Spring Goods, from London, by the ship William and John.

They have likewise for sale,

Earthen and Stone Ware in crates and pipes in boxes; German linens; cotton in bags; porter in casks; Madeira, Lisbon, Calcavello and Port Wines in pipes and qr. casks, a few cases of umbrellas and ladies fans.

Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a few boxes of Slate for covering houses.

May 5. eo

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just imported an assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting of printed calicoes and cotton cambricks, cambrics and muslins, silk shawls and handkerchiefs, silk waistcoatings, florentines and collar velvet, diapers, diaper and damask table cloths, table and tea napkins, cord'd and India dimities, superfine jeans, Merseilles quilting, 7-8 and 11-8 cotton checks, 9-8 striped do. superfine cloths and cassimeres, cotton and thread hose, counterpanes, Merseilles bed quilts, brown hollands, 7 8 and 4 4 Irish linens, nuns, colour'd 3 chord and shoe threads—old port wine in bottles.

Spades, shovels, common and German scythes, broad hoes, sad irons, seine twine, fishing, deep sea and plough lines, felt hats in cases, sheathing, wrapping and tea paper, single and double matrasses, &c.

Which he now offers for sale at his store, the corner of Fairfax and King streets, for cash, approved notes, or the usual credit to punctual men.

JAS. SANDERSON.

April 16. eo

Just received and for Sale,

By R. and J. GRAY,

The Trial of Col. Despard

AND

HIS ASSOCIATES,

For High Treason, &c.

Price 37½ cents.

In the language of the Attorney General—*a more important trial was never presented to any jury.*

The muſe-ſtricken writers in the newſpapers of the preſent day, ſeem all to fix their hopes of immortality upon the tripping Sapphic verſe. This manner of coupling words was lately revived by Mr. Southey, and is all the rage both here and in England. The following burleſeque will no doubt be read by many, who may find it a valuable improvement on the art of ſelling.—Good meaſure is at leaſt an honeſt way to ſecure cuſtomers. It is taken from the 'Margate New Guide.'

[*Anti Demo.*

SAPPHICS.

BOY, ſweep the ſhop; the chocolate prepare, wife;
Here comes the Counteſs rattling down the high ſtreet:
Hark! 'tis her chariot turning round the corner,
Boy clare the counter.

Madam; permit me (opening the coach door,
Placing the ſtep, and holding out his elbow;)
Sure the young lady will not like to wait long,
Better get out Miſs.

What will it pleaſe your ladyſhip to ſee firſt?
Dimity, farſnet, lawn, or India muſlin?
China ſilk hoſe, what all the ladies wear now;
Clocks at the ancle.

This too deſerves, my lady your attention,
Where will you ſee ſo ſweet a calamanco?
Nor can excel't in Margrate I aſſure you;
No, nor in London.

May I preſume your ladyſhip to tempt now?
Ne'er did I ſee ſo elegant a luſteing!
Boy, put her ladyſhip's things in the coach'—and
'Now,—for my bill, Sir.'

Three yards of cambric, eight and forty ſhillings,
Hoſe, calimanco, calico and muſlin,
Juſt twenty two pounds, ſeventeen and ſixpence,
Right to a farthing

☞ SUSBCRIPTIONS

To the PORT FOLIO, *a literary Paper publiſhed in Philadelphia, are received by the Editor of this Paper. The terms are* Five Dollars *per annum, payable in advance.*

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my SHOP to Royal Street next door to Cottom & Stewart's Book-Store, where I have an extenſive aſſortment of genuine
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
Which will be diſpoſed of by wholeſale or retail.
B. H. HALL.
June 14.

To Rent.
A HOUSE on Gibbon ſtreet. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to
GEORGE N. LYLES.
June 6. d3w

For Sale,
A handſome FORTE PIANO. Apply to THOS. PATTEN.
May 24.

For Sale,
NANKEENS
Of the firſt quality; caſks and boxes
FRESH RAISINS.
BEN. SHREVE, jun.
June 4. d

Paſturage.
THE ſubſcriber has about 15 acres of Land, adjoining Hunting Creek, under good encloſure, with a water fence, where HORSES and CATTLE will be taken on paſturage.
ALEX. HENDERSON.
June 11. eo

Wanted to Purchaſe,
A likely NEGRO GIRL from 15 to 20 years of age. For one well recommended a liberal price will be given.—Enquire of the Printer.
June 8. eo6t

A Warehouſe to Let.
I will rent my Warehouſe, ſituate on King ſtreet, adjoining the manſion houſe in which I live, oppoſite Mr. J. Kincaid's. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. It is very convenient for a Grocery ſtore, or a Flour Merchant. For terms apply to
P. MARSTELLER.
June 2. eo

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

Obſervations on Doctor BAKER'S *Letter.*

CONTINUED.

WE are to take into conſideration the ſpecific points upon which the obſervations hitherto hazarded upon Doctor Baker's letter have been founded, and to demonſtrate, which we hope we ſhall be able to do irrefragably, that party zeal or perſonal attachment has ſo far got the better of that gentleman's judgment that he profeſſes to be the friend and adherent of a man and a party, while, with an indignation that does credit to his heart, he pours forth a torrent of juſt invective upon the very crimes of which they are to a certain extent guilty, either by actual perpetration, by miſpriſon, or by aiding, abetting and encouraging the perpetrators.

"Revolution (ſays the Doctor, ſpeaking of Paine) is the man's darling paſſion."

"After he finiſhed a revolution in America, he went to Europe to partake "in more revolutions."

"He ſaps the foundation of every political inſtitution, by ſtirring up diſcontent amongſt the ignorant, alarming "the credulous, miſrepreſenting the motives of men in power, and inculcating "doctrines which go to produce civil "war."

"Tom found England would not do "for him, and he *ſtole* over to France; "here this political voluptuary could glut "his paſſion for revolutions; he had been "by turns an Engliſh, an American and "a French citizen, but ſo much did he "prefer the laſt, that *he honoured* their "national legiſlature with taking a ſeat. "From this dignified ſtand did he look "on without emotion, and witneſs the "ſhocking maſſacres of thoſe horrid "times! but when his colleague, the "tyrant Robeſpierre, had uſurped the "power over the guillotine, and declared "'that it was the intereſt of America to "arreſt Paine,' then, & not till then, do "we find our hero alive to the miſeries "of France, and his own danger."

Thoſe are the Doctor's words—words of which he may be proud—words which if they are truly ſympromatic of his ſentiments, and really iſſue from the heart will ſtand him in ſtead, when pride & vanity, & ambition, & all the jargon, the cavils, the cabals, the influence and intrigues of parties, will be ſwept into eternal oblivion. But let us inquire how far the praiſe laviſhed upon *our generous and humane Executive*, (theſe too are the Doctors words) is reconcilable to ſuch ſentiments.

If we are to collect the principles of men from their actions, we ſhall find that the very ſect of whom the Doctor profeſſes to think ſo very favorably, have been ever rather diſappointed than averſe to revolution, and revolutioniſts, and moſt particularly friendly to that barbarous revolution which, not confined to changing governments, deliberately planned, and to a great extent effected, as fatal a revolution in the mind and morals of mankind—that revolution which gave riſe to the ſhocking maſſacres and miſeries ſo pathetically lamented by the Doctor, and the effects of which will be felt and remembred as long as language ſhall live to convey to poſterity the hiſtory of thoſe times.

The actions, nay, the trivial expreſſions of men of high authority, are great and weighty matters—ſuch men are ſuppoſed to weigh their words before they give them utterance; their deliberate conduct, however, ſurely muſt be taken as authoriſed matter, records of their hearts and principles; and we venture to aſſert, that no great man has given more unequivocal teſtimony of his attachment to revolution in this way, than our worthy Preſident has done.

In the firſt place, we ſay, without fear of being controverted, that he exhibited a ſtrong partiality to the regicide revolutioniſts of France, in his own immediate conduct: that he was adverſe to the neutrality of America, urging an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the revolutioniſts againſt England, and that he has been continually looked up to as the head of that atrocious French leagued faction which endeavoured, ſome to delude, and ſome to compel, this union to join the jacobin conſpirators of the world, & which in this very city committed ſuch exceſſes as has left an indelible diſgrace upon its laws, and its magiſtrates of that day; when, without any motive but that mere ſolitary one of Jacobiniſm, they trampled upon the rights of, and groſsly inſulted, and ſuffered by the regicide ruffians and aſſaſſins then diſtributed here, to be inſulted and injured, the citizens of a country with which America was then at profound peace.

A ſimple ſtatement, in which we will make uſe of the Preſident's own authority againſt him, may perhaps, be conſidered abundantly ſufficient to eſtabliſh this point. If the reader will refer to Mr. Jefferſon's unbiaſſed opinion upon the ſubject of population, in the year 1781, when population was infinitely more wanting than now, we ſhall find theſe words:

"Here I will beg leave to propoſe a doubt. The preſent deſire of America, is to produce rapid population, by as great *importations of foreigners* as poſſible. *But is this founded in good policy?*" "Are there no inconveniencies to be thrown into the ſcale, againſt the advantage expected from a multiplication of numbers, by the *importation of foreigners?* It is for the happineſs of thoſe united in ſociety, to harmonize as much as poſſible, in matters which they muſt of neceſſity tranſact together. Civil government being the ſole object of forming ſocieties, its adminiſtration muſt be conducted by common conſent. Every ſpecies of government has its ſpecific principles: Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than thoſe of any other in the univerſe. *It is a compoſition of the freeſt principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution*, with others, derived from natural right and reaſon. To theſe, nothing can be more oppoſed than the maxims of abſolute monarchies. Yet from ſuch, we are to expect the *greateſt number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiouſneſs, paſſing as is uſual from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to ſtop preciſely at the point of temperate liberty. Their principles with their language, they will tranſmit to their children.* In proportion to their numbers, *they will ſhare with us in the legiſlation.* They will infuſe *into it their ſpirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, diſtracted maſs.* I may appeal to experience, during the preſent conteſt for a verification of theſe conjectures; but if they be not certain in event, are they not poſſible, are they not probable? *Is it not ſafer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population deſired or expected?* May not our government be more homogeneous, *more peaceable, more durable?* Suppoſe twenty millions of Republican Americans, thrown all of a ſudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, leſs happy, leſs ſtrong, we may believe that the addition of half a million of foreigners, to our preſent numbers, would produce a ſimilar effect here."

Nothing can be, for ſo much, more correct, or more profoundly juſt and politically wiſe than this opinion; ſo juſt and wiſe is it, indeed, that it would ſet one's mind at ſea without rudder or compaſs, to find out a rational or probable motive for changing it, if we did not look to France, that baleful planet, for direction; but the comet of the French revolution came acroſs our American STAR, and whirled him along with it. Paine's Rights of Man, and the ſucceſs of the French revolution, ſet all Europe on fire. Ireland catches the flame; a few traitors in England endeavoured to blow it up there. The law lifts its arm to puniſh for the paſt, and prevent for the future, the deſigns of thoſe daring inſurgents—numbers fly with juſtice cloſe at their heels, even to the water's edge of the European ſhores; they eſcape, they come to America, and there they receive, as they ought, ſhelter and protection, and at once get into the way of earning an honeſt livelihood. But that will not do. They make good the words of Mr. Jefferſon, and bring along with them hearts fraught with *unboudded licentiouſneſs* and jacobiniſm, and immediately fall to work to *infuſe their ſpirt into our legiſlation.* One would ſuppoſe that the firſt thing Mr. Jefferſon, in congruity with his aforeſaid opinion, ſhould do, would be, rather to *wait with patience for population*, than to admit thoſe haſtily arrived gentry to citizenſhip; but no—he turns about upon his heel, abandons his wholeſome principles, and adopts one more conformable to his preſent mind, and more conducive to his own and his party's intereſt. He reſolves to hug thoſe worthy revolutioniſts to the boſom of the ſtate, and to ſhorten their probation, in conformity to their reſolution. In his meſſage to Congreſs on the 7th of December, 1801, we find him ſaying—

"A denial of citizenſhip under a reſidence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of thoſe who aſk it, and controuls a policy purſued from their firſt ſettlement, by many of theſe ſtates, and *ſtill believed of conſequence to their proſperity.* And ſhall we refuſe to the unhappy fugitives from diſtreſs, *that hoſpitality which the ſavages of the wilderneſs extended to our fathers arriving in this land?* Shall *oppreſſed humanity* find no aſylum on this globe? Might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen, be ſafely communicated to *every one* manifeſting a bona fide purpoſe of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us?"

European Intelligence.

Extracts from London papers to the 2d ult. received by the ſhip Martin, Clark, arrived at New York from Falmoth.

LONDON, April 29.

The French papers to the 25th inſtant are received. In the Moniteur of the 25th we are preſented with an article from Toulon, ſtating the arrival of the ſquadron which had conveyed the French Ambaſſador, Brune, to Conſtantinople. Admiral Le ſteignes, after landing the Ambaſſador, proceeded to Alexandria; on his arrival there, he found that it had been evacuated by our troops about the middle of March. On his arrival at Malta he anchored amidſt ten of our ſhips, and then he was informed that the troops had reached the iſland, and were then performing quarantine at the Lazaretto; of the truth of this intelligence we ſee no room for the ſmalleſt doubt.

The occupation of Fluſhing by the French and the march of ſo many additional troops into that country, ariſes chiefly we underſtand by very authentic private letters from an appeal made by the Batavian Government to the Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia, from their interference to prevent Holland from being involved in the war between England and France, ſhould war be the reſult of the preſent negociations.

A requeſt, we underſtand, was at the ſame time made by the Batavian government to our's, that their neuteality, in the event of hoſtilities, ſhould be reſpected. The anſwer of our government was, we believe, equally juſt and generous, viz. That the neutrality of Holland ſhould readily be reſpected, provided all the French troops were withdrawn from it, and that country left independent and free. That the French troops will not in any caſe be withdrawn, we may eaſily conclude, for ſo unanimous are now the people of Holland, and ſo impatient and indignant under the French yoke, that the moment an opportunity preſents itſelf, we believe they would to a man ſacrifice their lives in their laſt ditch, rather than ſubmit again to French fraternization.

April 30.

A private letter from Hamburgh ſtates, that in conſequences of diſpatches recently received at Berlin from Peterſburgh, a change highly favourable to the intereſts of Great Britain has taken place in the ſentiments of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The Emperor Alexander is ſaid to have communicated his reſolution to mediate, in conjunction with the Cabinet of Berlin, between Great Britain and France.

The late inſurrection in the Turkiſh empire becomes daily more formidable. It is reported that the chief of the rebels was inſtigated by the Beys of Egypt. Several of the Pachas are favourable to his cauſe, and are ſecretly advancing him money. His forces daily encreaſe, and are guilty of the greateſt atrocities. The Divan is ſeriouſly alarmed, and has determined to ſend the Grand Vizier with a large force to quell the inſurrection.

Abdul Mechah, the new Arabian Proet is ſtated to have been totally defeated. Some accounts ſay that he was in cloſe alliance with the Beys of Egypt, while others hint that an European influence was the main ſpring of his rebellion.

May 2.

By news from the Continent we underſtand that Bonaparte has adopted with regard to the Emperor of Germany, that tone which he has of late been accuſtomed to with his dependent republics. He has officially declared that unleſs the Emperor ſhall within fourteen days ratify the plan of indemnities, the Firſt Conſul would conſider it as a *Declaration of War*, Franco being reſolved to have only enemies. If the Emperor finds ſuch a ſtate as to be obliged to ſo inſolent an order from a forei the continent is certainly reduce diſhonourable dependence. Bona ever, were he a politician of any muſt ſee that the exerciſe of in this manner is the moſt certa he could employ to ſtir up enem ſap the foundations of his in France like Spain two centuries ſeſſes an aſſendency over the ot nental powers from her reputatio her real ſtrength does not warra inſolvence, therefore, which ten cite her neighbours to reſiſtan forward the diſcloſure of her wea her conſequent ruin.

POSEN, April 17.

One half of Poſen is in aſhes. day afternoon a fire broke out he deſtroyed 283 houſes, and ma buildings. The damage is not mated. Moſt of the inhabitan houſes conſumed have nothing.

HAGUE, April 24.

According to letters from N a number of French troops are there this day and to-morrow. have already been provided f Theſe troops, it is ſaid, will fro in the neighborhood of the Ci caſe of an unexpected rupture, a for Hanover.

We learn from Helvoetſluys th of the French ſhips lying here, longing to the expedition de Louiſiana, have ſuffered conſide mage by the late ſtorms.

BOSTON, June 9.

Foreign Affairs.——The late which we received the Paris pap turday laſt, by capt. Roberts, fr deaux, precluded a minute exam their contents for our laſt Gazet are as late as the 2d of May, b little intelligence of primary co reſpecting the affairs of the Fr vernment. They conſiſt prin Anecdotes of individual etique than any important information national police. As to the qu ſpecting the negotiation, they fin tion, that diſpatches had been re Lord Whitworth, from Lord H ty, and were ſuppoſed to conta ſult of the cabinet, relative to dation between the two nation that Mr. Shaw, Meſſenger of S been ſent by Lord Whitworth, final determination of the Conſ ſels. They further ſtate, tha not expected that any commu would be made by the King to tiſh parliment, on ſtate affairs, the contents of theſe diſpatches, ral days. This is all we can g the intereſting queſtion of war. jectures or ſuggeſtions are mad publications as to the probable meaſures. The people in Fran give themſelves no trouble to for nion on public affairs, or if they not publiſh it. The columns of pers are therefore, for the moſt p unintereſting details of dates a All things in the more remote of the Great Republic, appear perfectly ſound and tranquil. C ons threaten to break out in Italy low countries.

PHILADELPHIA, June

Arrived, ſhip Philadelphia, R twerp; ſch'r Sally, Huſe, Jamai cy, Jeffries, Guadaloupe, Liber net, Savannah; ſloop Hiland, Ha andria.

Cleared, ſhip Fanny, Gallowa Indies; Caroline, Motley, Cork lottee, Crout, Kingſton, (Jamai Mentor, Wickham, St. Thomas Webb, St. Andero; Sally, T Trinadad; Maria, Jervis, New ſchooner Farmer's, Delight, Brow nadad; Experiment, Dunn, New Sloop Harmony, Elwood, Alexan

The ſhip Philadelphia, Bernar Maſter, failed from Antwerp the 4 in company with the ſhip Amel tain Palmer, to touch in the Do brig, Betſey, captain White, fo delphia. Veſſels left there—bri and Katy, Cuſhing, diſchargi ſeph, Harvy, Love, in 8 days; Widow-ſon juſt arrived; ſhip beck, Skinner, in a few days; lombo, Hunt diſcharging; brigt. from New York.

being resolved to have only friends or enemies. If the Emperor finds himself in such a state as to be obliged to submit to so insolent an order from a foreign power, the continent is certainly reduced to a most dishonourable dependence. Bonaparte, however, were he a politician of any sagacity, must see that the exercise of his power in this manner is the most certain method he could employ to stir up enemies and to sap the foundations of his influence.—France like Spain two centuries ago, possesses an ascendency over the other continental powers from her reputation, which her real strength does not warrant: Any insolvence, therefore, which tends to excite her neighbours to resistance, hasten forward the disclosure of her weakness and her consequent ruin.

POSEN, April 17.

One half of Posen is in ashes. Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out here, which destroyed 283 houses, and many public buildings. The damage is not to be estimated. Most of the inhabitants of the houses consumed have nothing.

HAGUE, April 24.

According to letters from Nimeguen, a number of French troops are expected there this day and to-morrow. Quarters have already been provided for them. These troops, it is said, will from a camp in the neighborhood of the City, and in case of an unexpected rupture, are destined for Hanover.

We learn from Helvoetsluys that several of the French ships lying here, and belonging to the expedition destined for Louisiana, have suffered considerable damage by the late storms.

BOSTON, June 9.

Foreign Affairs.——The late hour at which we received the Paris papers on Saturday last, by capt. Roberts, from Bourdeaux, precluded a minute examination of their contents for our last Gazette. They are as late as the 2d of May, but contain little intelligence of primary consequence respecting the affairs of the French Government. They consist principally of Anecdotes of individual etiquette rather than any important information on their national police. As to the question respecting the negotiation, they simply mention, that dispatches had been received by Lord Whitworth, from Lord Hawkesbury, and were supposed to contain the result of the cabinet, relative to accommodation between the two nations. Also, that Mr. Shaw, Messenger of State, had been sent by Lord Whitworth, with the final determination of the Consular Councils. They further state, that it was not expected that any communications would be made by the King to the British parliament, on state affairs, respecting the contents of these dispatches, for several days. This is all we can gather on the interesting question of war. No conjectures or suggestions are made in these publications as to the probable result of measures. The people in France either give themselves no trouble to form an opinion on public affairs, or if they do, dare not publish it. The columns of their papers are therefore, for the most part, dry uninteresting details of dates and names. All things in the more remote provinces of the Great Republic, appear not to be perfectly sound and tranquil. Commotions threaten to break out in Italy, and the low countries.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Arrived, ship Pailadelphia, Rafer, Antwerp; sch'r Sally, Huse, Jamaica; Nancy, Jeffries, Guadaloupe, Liberty, Bennet, Savannah; sloop Hiland, Hand, Alexandria.

Cleared, ship Fanny, Galloway, East-Indies; Caroline, Motley, Cork; Charlottee, Crout, Kingston, (Jamaica); brig Mentor, Wickham, St. Thomas; Venus, Webb, St. Andero; Sally, Thackara, Trinadad; Maria, Jervis, New-York; schooner Farmer's, Delight, Brown, Trinadad; Experiment, Dunn, New-York; Sloop Harmony, Elwood, Alexandria.

The ship Philadelphia, Bernard Rafer, Master, sailed from Antwerp the 4th May, in company with the ship Amelia, Captain Palmer, to touch in the Downs, and brig, Betsey, captain White, for Philadelphia. Vessels left there—brig Nancy and Katy, Cushing, discharging; Joseph, Harvy, Love, in 8 days; schooner Widow-son just arrived; ship Kennebeck, Skinner, in a few days; ship Colombo, Hunt discharging; brigt. Rowne, from New York.

Sailed from Flushing 7th May, in company with brig Betsey; White, for Philadelphia. May 22. long. 44, lat. 45, spoke the ship Traveller of Baltimore, from Amsterdam, bound to Philadelphia, out 16 days.

Brig Liberty, Thurston, from Philadelphia, ran ashore going up to Antwerp, but got off, and was in a dock repairing.

Arrived at Boston, June 8, ship Five Brothers, Breck, 64 days from Buenos Ayres. Left the ship Washington, Williamson; America Swain; brig Molly, Harding, of Philadelphia. The brig Rose, capt. O'Bryan, of Philadelphia, came out of Ensenada in company with the Five Brothers, struck on the bar and broke her rudder irons (supposed) and put back to repair. Shoke May 28, lat. 30, long. 58, brig Fame, Waters, 15 days from Philadelphia for Curracoa.

Ship Sally, Hunt, of Philadelphia, was spoken 28th May, lat. 38, 43, long. 97, 37, five weeks from the Mississippi, bound to Liverpool, short of provisions.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

Late from France.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Bordeaux, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated May 5.

"You will expect to hear some news on the prevailing topic of the day. We remain in the same unsettled state, as when you left us. A letter, however, which I have this moment received from *Skipwith* states as follows: "The ultimatum of the British Government, is now with Lord Whitworth; a very few days will therefore determine the question of War or Peace."

"In addition to the above, Grammont, an eminent merchant in this place, received an extra courier last evening, by which we learn, that Bonaparte has rejected the ultimatum, and dispatched his confidential aid to London with his ultimatum; and that lord Whitworth, at the departure of the courier, was packing up his things. In fact, it is now concluded on, that war is inevitable.

"While writing, several letters are received from Brokers at Paris, which state, that War is the order of the day."

A Second Claiborne!

Not long since we inserted a circular letter of Col. Thomas Claiborne to his constituents. We presume that our readers have not yet forgotten its beauties. We have now a morsel almost as delicious: not indeed from a democratic member of congress, but from a democrat hoping to be a member; not from the proud state of Virginia, but from Kentucky, Virginia's eldest daughter. The article is taken, verbatim, from the *Guardian of Freedom*, a Kentucky paper in which it originally appeared. There can be no doubt that Mr. Bullock, as well as Col. Clairborne, *has a hand; that hand holds a pen, and that pen has ink, &c.*——Here is the proof.——If the reader on the first perusal, should not be able to perceive the direct application 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th reasons to the conclusion, he is at liberty to read them again.

(G. U. States.)

"P. BULLOCK,

"A Candidate for Congress, in the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Shelby, &c. relinquisheth the tender of his services to the public, in the aforenamed capacity, for the following reasons:

"1st, That he hath been traduced and misrepresented to the people.

"2d, That it would require some pains and attention to undeceive them in those points of misrepresentation, and as he is about to absent himself from the said district, it will therefore not only be productive of an impracticability with respect to such rectification, but also adduce his ineligibility.

"3d. That he is conscious to himself that if the people were well acquainted with him, not only those prejudices which might result from malign and invidious misrepresentation, would be removed, but that he should succed in his election.

"4th. Because the mass of the people when rightly informed very seldom go wrong.

"5th. That although some of the other candidates may be more wealthy, yet, as in republican governments the riches of Croesus will not avail, provided its principles be pure and upright, he was therefore not discouraged by any consideration of that nature, from making an essay.

"6th. He most sincerely and fervently implores the Supreme and Omnipotent Arbiter of human events, for the preservation of pure and genuine republicanism, that he is rather apprehensive it is adulterated among numbers, and he is clearly of opinion, that without honesty and integrity strictly adhered to in the common transactions and mutual dealings between man and man, it will eventuate in the downfall of our republican government.

"7th. That he believes Mr. Jefferson to be *superior* to the IMMORTAL Washington in political talents, and equal to him in integrity.

"8th. Therefore may Heaven preserve him from the only infirmity from which as a man he cannot be entirely exempt, (to wit) the baneful effect that might arise from the misrepresentation and traduction of virtuous characters among us, by unprincipled sycophants and invidious loons.

"9th. That notwithstanding any exercent malicious stabs effused against this relinquishing candidate of the public suffrages, inasmuch as he knows them to be causeless & without ground, the philosophical tranquility of his mind shall remain unabated, and he will endeavor in a Socratic manner, rather to pity, than abandon himself a prey to any corroding ideas."

Shelbyville, April 12, 1803.

It has been frequently said in this paper, and has become a subject of conversation, that federalism is gaining rapidly in Virginia. Four members have been elected from this state to the next congress. Though this is a self evident fact, yet many excuses and objections are offered. Of these I shall not take notice, but will state that those few which have been attended to will be very convincing when considered.

That district which borders immediately upon the seat of government, has for some time past been represented by Mr. Richard Brent, a gentleman of the best talents, and most acceptable manners. He was a candidate. He was and is a Gallatinite. The people, having daily opportunities of obtaining information for themselves, have rejected the services of Mr. Brent, and have elected Mr. Joseph Lewis, a federalist.

The district next above, also binding upon the Potomack, the people of which have daily communications with the seat of government, have elected Major Stephenson, who is also a federalist.

The counties in the next district, which have communications with the last mentioned district, gave their votes for Mr. Vanmeter, another federalist. The more remote counties have voted for Mr. Holmes, who is elected.

Immediately beyond the Alleghany, the counties having connexion with the Potomack and bordering upon Maryland and Pennsylvania, were in favor of Mr. Wilson, who is also a federalist. The people of the more distant counties have adhered a little longer to the old insurrectionary tenets.

In the district lower down the Potomack, though there was no opposition to the republican candidate, and although he is one of the most enlightened and best informed men of this country; yet there were a great many votes against him. The people upon the Eastern Shore have never acted otherwise then now. They have elected a federalist. It is to the honor of these industrious and well organized people, that they were left to defend themselves during the revolutionary war, against privateers and pirates, and again, as in the last congress, to stand alone in support of rational principles of government.

Thus it seems that upon the whole northern and eastern frontier of this state, federalism prevails. It is gradually extending its influence, and advancing to the southward. All parties admit that the county of Fauquier is much inclined to oppose the present state of things, and that federalism has found its way into Culpepper. Stafford, which is the other county composing that district, has many federalists. The computation is 2 5ths.

The western district, including Greenbrier and Kanawha, and taking a scope quite to the Blue Ridge, that is about 300 miles from east to west, has elected Maj. Thomas Lewis, in opposition to Mr. Andrew Moore. This district, it is supposed, was formed on purpose to suit Mr. Moore, though he lived at least 275 miles from some of the voters. The reason was obvious. Moore was a Jeffersonian. He had formerly practised the law in Greenbrier; had considerable personal popularity among the people; and it was expected that he could obtain many votes from that cause. This happened. Yet Moore lost the election. This may be considered as the greatest defeat which the party has sustained. It is true that they threaten to dispute the election, pretending that Major Lewis's majority of 175 proceeded from bad votes. They seem to have forgotten that at the same time when Mr. Moore is busy in invalidating the votes of Major Lewis, that Lewis may be as successful in destroying an equal number of his adversary's. So that there is every reason to expect that an effectual and successful opposition may be made at the next election in that district. Similar observations would hold good for other parts of the state. Time will shew the truth. Enough has been said; enough is known to shew, that federalism is gaining ground in this state; and enough is known to authorize a prediction, that the seeds for a general revolution are scattered abroad; that they have taken root, and that nothing is necessary but good cultivation.

(Virginia Gaz.)

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Friday's Sales,

ON A CREDIT

Of six months, for approved indorsed negotiable Notes,

8 boxes castor and coarse Hats,
1 box Linen Checks,
1 do. Tapes, Bobbin, Ribbons, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 15.

EDWARD CREMER,

LOCKSMITH, Alexandria,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and the gentlemen of this city, that he has commenced his business in the Alley, next to the Golden Ball, Union Street: having made the Locks of the Branch Bank, the Maryland Bank, the Baltimore Bank, the Bank of Alexandria, and the Bank of Columbia; he flatters himself he has given such satisfaction to the President and directors of the different Banks as may be required in executing the Locks with that faith and integrity which business of so great importance demands. He hopes that gentlemen who are principally concerned in the new Bank now building in this City will take notice of this Advertisement and give him the manufacturing of the Locks in preference to imported ones, as he promises he will make them as cheap as possible and superior to any imported, being conscious there is not his superior in this state.

N. B. He makes and repairs scale beams and adjusts them with accuracy, letters cut for branding of casks and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞ *Guns and Pistols cleaned and repaired.*

June 15. d‡

For Sale, or Rent,

A 3 story BRICK HOUSE on King Street, next door to Bennet and, Watts's, and is a good stand for business.

Also—A number of building LOTS on Fairfax Street, near the Presbyterian Meeting House; some on Wolf Street, and on Wilkes Street.

For Sale,

A small HOUSE and LOT on the East side of Water Street, near the corner of Duke Street.

A few bundles of new Hay,
Eight Casks of Wrought NAILS, 8d. 10d. and 20d.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

Alex. 6th mo. 15th. d

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late Mrs. Martha Washington, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and those persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,
Acting Executor.

March 3. 2aw

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK has this day opened 1 trunk of beautiful Kid and white Satten Slippers.——*Alſo, received*, a freſh ſupply of Ladies, Miſſes, and Childrens' Morocco & Leather Shoes and Slippers.

June 8. eo4t

BORDEAUX CLARET.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, corner of Prince and Water ſtreets, a few caſks of

CLARET WINE,

at a reduced price,

JOSIAH FAXON, Co.

June 9. eo2w

Juſt Publiſhed,

By Robert & John Gray,

And for ſale at their Book & Stationary Store in King ſtreet,

THEODORE CYPHON:

OR,

THE BENEVOLENT JEW.

A Novel, in 2 vols.

By GEORGE WALKER,

Author of the Vagabond, Three Spaniards, &c. &c.

Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents

Handſomely bound & lettered.

Alſo,

The Story of Tom Snell.

Price 20 cents.

April 21. d

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for Sale at this office—price 50 cents,

A TREATISE

On Practical Farming:

Embracing particularly the following ſubjects, viz.

The uſe of Plaiſter of Paris, with Directions for uſing it; and general Obſervations on the uſe of other Manures.

On deep Ploughing; thick Sowing of Grain; method of preventing Fruit Trees from Decaying, and

Farming in General.

By John A. Binns,

Of Loudoun County, Virginia, Farmer.

May 31. 2aw

Juſt Received

AND FOR SALE BY

ROBERT & JNO. GRAY,

King Street,

BROAD GRINS:

Compriſing with new additional Tales in verſe, thoſe formerly publiſhed under the title of

"*My Night Gown and Slippers*,"

By GEORGE COLMAN, the younger

Author of the "Poor Gentleman," &c.

Alſo, a new edition of

THE FARMER'S BOY,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

Price 75 Cents each.

May 23. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale,

By Robert & John Gray,

King ſtreet,

A LETTER,

To JOSEPH PRIESTLY,

L. L. D. F. R. S. *&c. &c.*

In Anſwer to his Performance, entitled,

Socrates and Jeſus Compared.

By John Blair Linn, A. M.

Price 62½ Cents.

ALSO,

Juſt received and ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers, the 1ſt vol. of THE DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

May 10 d

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for ſale by

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

King ſtreet,

A NEW EDITION OF

ENFIELD's SPEAKER

OR,

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES,

Selected from the beſt Engliſh writers, and diſpoſed under proper heads, with a view to facilitate the improvement of youth in reading and ſpeaking. To which is prefixed an eſſay on

ELOCUTION,

Price 87½ cts. handſomely bound and lettered.

May 14. d

THE ſubſcriber will take a young Man of good character, to the ſtudy of Medicine. JAMES CRAIK.

May 18. 1aw3w

SPRING GOODS.

William Lowry

Has juſt received, per the United States from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods.

ALSO——Earthenware in crates aſſorted, and nails in caſks, which he is now opening for ſale at his ſtore, two doors below Cuthbert Powell's, King ſtreet.

Country merchants and others may find it to their advantage to call on him as he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

May 13. eo

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his ſtore, corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,

1700 buſhels Cadiz SALT,

Firſt quality Ruſſia Cordage, aſſorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Pepper and Caſſia,
Boxes freſh Raiſins.
Sherry,
Malaga, and Catalonia } WINES.
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyſon Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Callicoes,
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Oſnaburgs
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Soal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17. eo

Juſt Received,

A quantity of freſh Oranges and Lemons, and ſome excellent

Seed Potatoes,

of a new kind, commonly called *Pinkeyed*, for ſale by J. DYSON.

May 30. d

Jonah Thompſon and Son,

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ſhips Willam & John from London, and United States from Liverpool;

Superfine Cloths and Caſſimeres, Cambrick, jaconet and book Muſlins, ſilk Shawls, cotton Hoſiery, Jeannets, Fuſtians, ſtriped and clouded Nankeens, Corduroys, Velvetts and Thickſetts, Dimities, fancy Marſeilles, Waiſtcoating, ſewing Silks, Twiſt and Thread, &c. &c.

They are in daily expectation of their aſſortment of Hardware.

May 9. d

Notice,

In the matter of Joſiah Watſon.

A BANKRUPT.

The ſubſcriber being duly appointed ſole Aſſignee of the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Joſiah Watſon, all perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, are hereby requeſted to pay and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſubſcriber, or to ſuch perſon or perſons only as may by him be duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

JOHN M'IVER,

June 3. eo1m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at this Office, price 37½ cents,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

THE CONDUCT

OF

Merriwether Jones,

In a ſeries of Letters addreſſed to the Public.

By James T. Callender.

May 6. d

Juſt Received,

Excellent Bacon Hams,

(ſalt petre'd)—ALSO,

MATTHEWSON CHEESE,

Freſh Oranges and Lemons,

Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, and few boxes firſt quality Havanna Segars.

J. DYSON.

May 4. d

We want to purchaſe,

Five thouſand buſhels of CORN, for which Caſh will be given, if delivered at Cameron Mills.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Who have received by the ſhip United States,

Two trunks Cotton Hoſiery

and to be ſold on low terms by the package or dozen.

May 16. d

Umbrellas.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE juſt received one caſe of London finiſhed Umbrellas.

May 10. d

STEDECORN & PECK,

Coach & Coach-Harneſs Makers,

(From Philadelphia.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that they have commenced the COACH-MAKING buſineſs, in the ſhop formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Janes, in Royal Street, between Cameron and Queen-Streets, where they intend to make and repair all kinds of CARRIAGES.—All orders in their line of buſineſs will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Alex. May 28 1aw1w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ſſ.

March adjourned ſeſſion, 1803.

Roberts and Griffith, *Plif.* } In Chancery.

AGAINST

George Richardſon, *Defts.*

ON motion of the ſaid complainants, by their attorney, the rule for "taking the bill for confeſſed" is ſet aſide, and the ſaid defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of June term next, and anſwer the plaintiffs bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county, for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court houſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſt,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

1aw2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ſſ.

March adjourned ſeſſion, 1803.

Joſiah Waſon, *Plif.* } In Chancery.

AGAINST

John R. Wheaton and Walter D. Addiſon, *Defts.*

THIS ſuit is ſet for decree on bill and anſwer as to the defendant Addiſon, and the ſaid defendant Wheaton not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Diſtrict, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel; it is ordered that the ſaid defendant, Wheaton, do appear here on the firſt day of June term, next, and anſwer the plaintiffs bill and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county for two months ſucceſſively and poſted at the front door of the court houſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſt,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

1aw2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ſſ.

March adjourned ſeſſion, 1803.

Scott and Company, *Pltfs.* } In Chancery.

AGAINST

Harman and Davis, and Robert B. Jameſſon, *Defts.*

THE defendant, Samuel Davis, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the ſaid Samuel Davis is not an inhabitant of this Diſtrict, on motion of the ſaid complainants, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant Samuel Davis, do appear here on the firſt day of June court, next, and enter his appearance to the ſuit, and give ſecurity for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Robert B. Jameſſon, do not pay away, convey or ſecrete the debts by him owing to, or the eſtate or effects in his hands belonging to the ſaid abſent defendant Samuel Davis, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſt,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

1aw2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ſſ.

March adjourned ſeſſion, 1803.

Samuel Harper and George N. Lyles, trading under the firm of Harper and Lyles, *Pltfs.* } In Chancery.

AGAINST

Owen Roberts, *Deft.*

THE ſaid defendant, Owen Roberts, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict, on motion of the complainants, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of June term next, and anſwer the plaintiffs bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county, for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court houſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſt,

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

1aw2m

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April 25. d

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Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone,
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A few boxes Olives, Capers and Sweet Oil,
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Dec. 29. eo

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